

(No Model.)

S. C. DAVIDSON.
STAPLE DRIVING TOOL.

No. 493,758.

Patented Mar. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1.

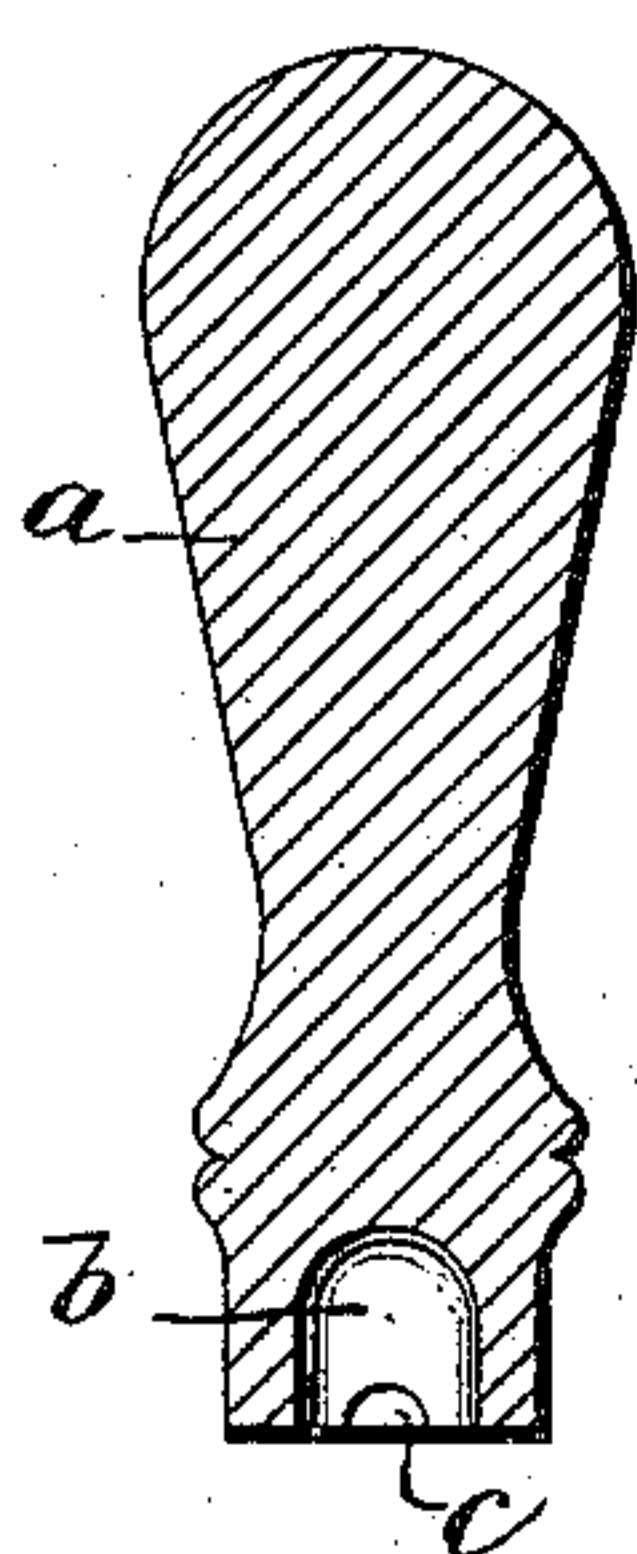


Fig. 2.

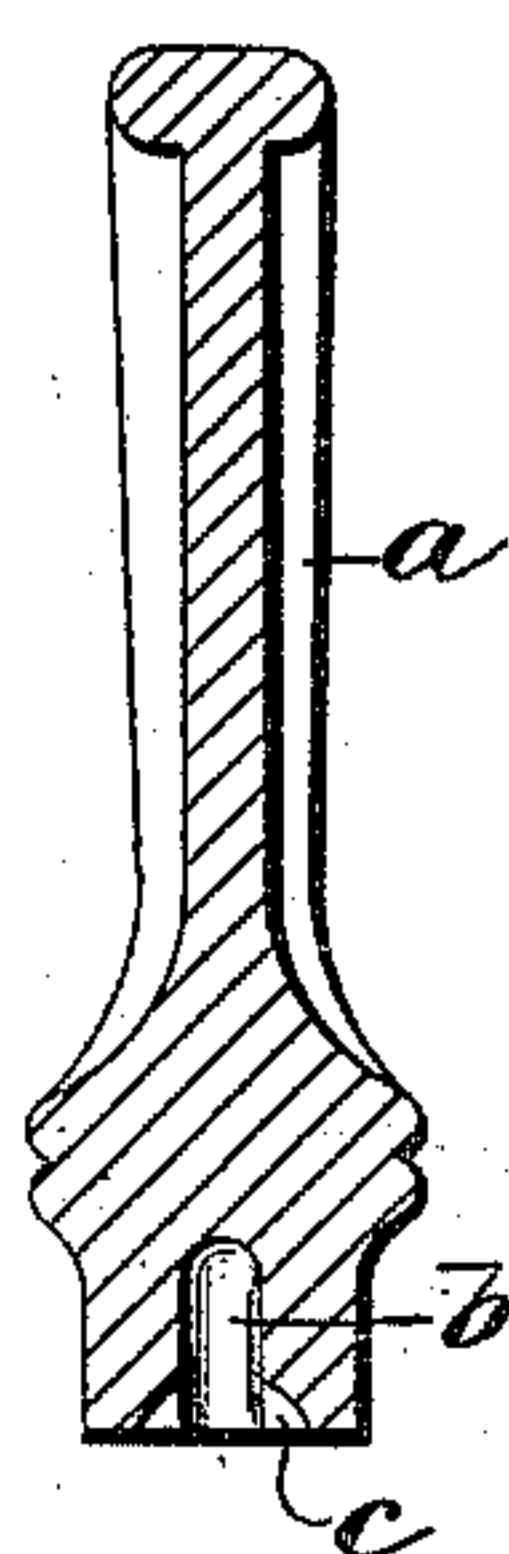


Fig. 3.

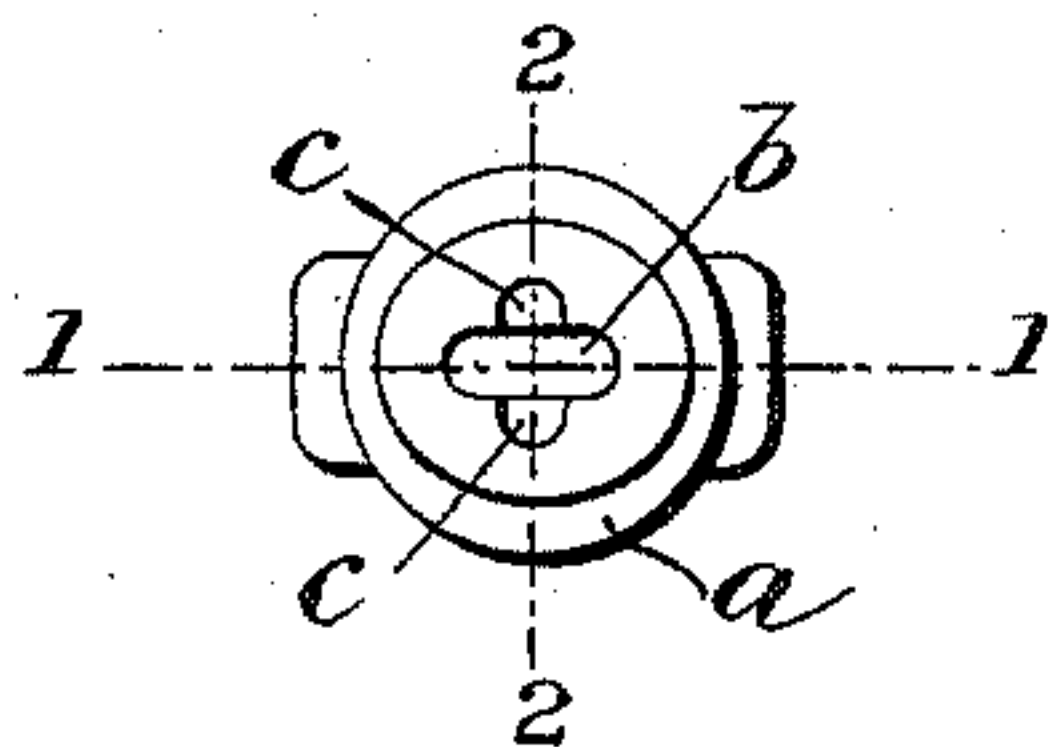


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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SAMUEL C. DAVIDSON, OF BELFAST, IRELAND.

STAPLE-DRIVING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,758, dated March 21, 1893.

Application filed November 1, 1892. Serial No. 450,637. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CLELAND DAVIDSON, of Belfast, Ireland, have invented a certain new and useful improvement in hand-
5 tools for use in driving bifurcated rivets or two-pronged fastenings or staples into leather belting or other substances, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a hand tool (here-
10 inafter called my driver) for use in driving bifurcated rivets or two pronged fastenings or staples into leather belting or other substances, and more particularly in driving bi-
15 furcated rivets or fastenings of the kind described in my prior application for patent filed July 19, 1892, Serial No. 440,447. Here-
tofore tools of this character have been constructed with a rivet holding-recess in which
20 the rivet or staple has been held until driven home, and with a transverse recess crossing said rivet holding recess adapted to straddle the wire or other article over which the staple was driven.

My invention aims to provide a staple holder
25 and driver in which at the initial driving distortion of the staple will be prevented, and by which its subsequent driving can be effected against any surface without the necessity of indenting the latter with the face
30 of the driver.

My driver consists of a short handle or bar preferably of metal, with a comparatively deep recess in the lower end corresponding in size with and forming a loose fit for the up-
35 per portion, preferably about one-third to one half of the bifurcated rivet or fastening. At right angles across the mouth of the deep recess a shallow recess is formed on each side of same sufficient to just admit the shoulders
40 of the rivet or fastening to an extent equal to about one-eighth of the length of the rivet.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a longitudinal section on the line 1—1 of Fig. 3 of a driver constructed according to my
45 invention; Fig. 2 a longitudinal section of same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3 a plan of the lower end or mouth of the driver; Fig. 4 a side view of one of the bifurcated rivets or two pronged fastenings made as described
50 in my said former application; and Fig. 5 an edge view of said rivet or fastening.

a is the handle or bar of the driver. *b* is

the comparatively deep recess in the lower end of said handle or bar, said recess corresponding in size with and forming a loose fit
55 for the upper portion say one half of the rivet *d* (Figs. 4 and 5).

cc are the shallow recesses formed one at each side of the mouth of the recess *c* and adapted to receive the shoulders of the rivet to an extent equal to about say one-eighth of the
60 length of the rivet. The dimensions and configuration of the recesses *b c c* will of course vary with the size and configuration of the rivets, fastenings or staples for which they
65 are intended to be used. The recesses shown adapt the driver for use in driving bifurcated rivets of the configuration shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

My driver is used as follows:—The upper
70 portion of the bifurcated rivet or fastening is inserted into the deep recess *b* of the driver, and the projecting points of the rivet are placed upon that part of the leather belt or other substance into which it is to be driven,
75 and which is laid on any smooth metal surface, such for instance, in respect of leather belts for machinery, as the face of the pulley around which the belt is to work. The upper
80 end of the driver is then struck by a hand hammer and the rivet is thereby driven into the leather until the face of the driver touches the leather. The driver is then lifted off the
85 rivet, turned half round, and the shallow recesses *c c* at the two sides of the deep recess placed over the shoulders of the rivet. The
90 driver is then struck again with the hammer and the rivet is thereby driven into the leather to an extent equal to about seven-eighths of its length without the liability to be driven
95 crooked or to one side that is frequently the case when a bifurcated rivet is driven by direct blow of a hammer, and when the rivet is driven thus far into the leather by means of my driver, a direct blow from the hammer
100 may then be given to drive it home completely.

My driver is of a suitable size to carry in the pocket and is therefore a very convenient tool for workmen who have occasionally to re-
100 pair driving belts in a factory.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tool for driving staples, consisting of

a bar having two recesses, the one a deep recess receiving and fitting the upper portion of a staple, and embracing enough of the body thereof to prevent distortion in the initial
5 driving, and the other a shallow recess receiving and fitting only the shoulders of said staple for its subsequent driving, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A hand tool for driving staples, consisting of a bar having a deep recess at one end receiving and fitting the upper portion of a staple, and embracing enough of the body thereof to prevent distortion in the initial

driving, and said bar having at each side of the mouth of said deep recess a shallow recess, these shallow recesses receiving and fitting the shoulders of said staple for its subsequent driving, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

SAMUEL C. DAVIDSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WEST,
F. B. SIMMS.